

FRENCH ATTACK
BY AIR DEADLY

Many Killed and Injured in
Serbian Towns Held by
Central Powers

16 AEROPLANES
WERE IN THE RAID

Monastir and Givigli Objects
of Second Attack
Within Few Days

Monastir and Givigli, southern Serbian towns held by the Teutonic allies, have been attacked by French aeroplanes. The bombardment of Nancy, France, by the Germans is renewed. Aside from these happenings the military situation is virtually unchanged.

On the principal fronts the great bulk of armed millions remains inactive, with only aerial battles, big gun bombardments and occasional thrusts with small forces of infantry to break the monotony of the deadlock.

The remnants of Montenegro's troops, driven from their own land, are falling back through Albania, fighting as they go. Apparently the main Montenegrin army, as an organized unit, has ceased to exist, for cable reports speak of present hostilities as guerilla warfare. It is being waged in the mountains by detachments of poorly equipped troops, harassed by Austrian aeroplanes, which are attacking the Montenegrins with machine guns.

A report comes from Constantinople that the famous German field marshal, Baron Von Der Goltz, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the Turkish forces in the Caucasus. He will be opposed by Grand Duke Nicholas, who, with a reinforced Russian army, won recently a series of victories which have brought Esrum within range of his guns.

Paris, Tuesday, Jan. 25.—The Serbian towns of Monastir and Givigli again have been attacked by a squadron of French aeroplanes, sixteen in number, the Athens correspondent of the Havas agency telegraphs. It is estimated that 100 persons were killed or wounded at Givigli. All the aeroplanes returned in safety. In some cases they covered a distance of 100 miles.

CHASED GERMAN AEROPLANE.

Which Appeared Over Dover, England,
Yesterday Afternoon.

London, Jan. 25.—A German aeroplane passed over Dover at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A British announcement issued last night says it was engaged by all the anti-aircraft guns and pursued by two British machines.

DOUBLE ATTACK
ON NANCY, FRANCE

Long Range German Guns Poured in
Their Shells and Aeroplanes Dropped
—Two Persons Were Injured.

Paris, Jan. 22.—The city of Nancy was again bombarded yesterday morning by long range German guns and yesterday afternoon a number of bombs were dropped from German aeroplanes. The damage from the bombardment was considerable and only two persons were wounded, while the aeroplane attack is reported to have been without result.

It was reported in Paris on January 8 that during the three preceding days six persons were killed and ten were wounded in Nancy as the result of the bombardment of the city by German 15-inch guns. Alarming rumors circulated as to the havoc caused by the bombardment and consequent panic among the inhabitants, but the prefect of the department issued a circular discrediting the rumors.

GERMAN ATTACK PREVENTED.

After Their Artillery Had Thrown 20,
000 Shells.

Paris, via London, Jan. 25.—The official communication issued last night says: "In Belgium, near the mouth of the Yser in the region of Nienport, the army carried out an extremely violent bombardment in the course of which he fired not fewer than twenty thousand shells, according to our first reports. "The German infantry attempted in vain to attack but was prevented by our curtain of fire and was not able to get out from his trenches, with the exception of a few groups which our fire immediately dispersed."

PASSES THIRD READING.

There Was But Little Opposition to
Military Service Bill.

London, Jan. 25.—The military service bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons last night by a vote of 383 to 58.

The bill was immediately sent to the House of Lords and given its first reading. The second reading will be taken in the House of Lords on Wednesday, and Parliament will probably be prorogued Friday.

The fact that the minority against the bill was virtually only a third of that on its first reading is considered a great triumph for Premier Asquith and for Andrew Bonar Law, who directed its course, and, although last night's debate showed that many labor members are

still suspicious, there is no doubt that general opposition to the measure has diminished enormously since its introduction and that the feeling of the country is strongly with the government.

Mr. Bonar Law, in his speech winding up the debate, remarked on the wonderful change since the first reading of the bill, which, he said, was a compromise between those who thought that it went not far enough and those who believed it went too far.

13 AEROPLANES LOST IN A MONTH.

British Sustained Serious Setback, It Is
Admitted.

London, Jan. 25.—Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war, announced in the House of Commons yesterday afternoon that in the course of the last four weeks 13 British aeroplanes were lost on the western front and nine or ten German machines brought to the ground.

The proposal was made in the House of Commons yesterday that all the members of the House visit the front during the parliamentary recess and that arrangements be made for their reception by the commander-in-chief, the idea being that the greater benefit would accrue to the parliamentarians by close contact with the actual war operations.

Mr. Tennant, on reply to the suggestion, while altogether antagonistic, thought it would prove too big an undertaking and entail too much work for the general staff, but he promised to see what could be done, if the members desired of making the trip would communicate their names.

Mr. Tennant supplemented his announcement of the loss in the last four weeks of 13 British aeroplanes, by the statement that in the same period the British had employed 138 machines while the Germans had used approximately 20. The number of British aeroplanes which had crossed the German lines was 1,227, while 310 German machines had crossed the British lines.

Aerial battles, Mr. Tennant said, had occurred over and behind the German lines and owing to the winds German machines if hit planed down to their own lines, which the British were unable to do.

ANOTHER ARMED SHIP COMES.

As Result Austria Is Likely to Take Up
Negotiations.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Arrival of the Italian steamship Verona in New York yesterday with two guns mounted at her stern, probably will result in the Austro-Hungarian government taking up diplomatically with the United States all the broad questions involved in the arming of merchant ships for defensive purposes.

It is indicated that Baron Erich Zwiadnick, charge of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here, would inform his government promptly of the arrival of the Verona if he had not already done so and that he would call upon Secretary Lansing in the near future to determine the position of the United States in regard to permitting the liner to sail with the guns mounted.

It was freely predicted in Teutonic diplomatic circles when the Italian ship Giuseppe Verdi was allowed to sail recently from New York with guns mounted that a communication on the subject was immediately to follow the arrival of another Italian ship similarly armed.

It was authoritatively stated last night that the Austro-Hungarian government probably would inform the United States that any armed ship encountered by an Austrian submarine would be regarded as a warship and be sunk without warning, regardless of who might happen to be aboard. The Giuseppe Verdi was allowed to sail after the Italian government had given assurance that the guns would not be used for other than defensive purposes. The belief prevails in certain official circles that a communication from the Austro-Hungarian government would result in the United States determining upon definite rules which would be applicable to the changed conditions on the seas, or would result in the keeping of American citizens off the ships that are armed.

WILL NOT TRAIL WILSON.

Bryan Will Stay in Florida Till Late in
February.

Miami, Fla., Jan. 25.—William J. Bryan yesterday issued a statement saying that he had no intention of following the wake of President Wilson on his trip through the middle West making a series of speeches in answer to those of the president on preparedness. He said he would remain in Miami until he left for Lincoln, Neb., late in February to attend a birthday dinner.

Mr. Bryan said he would make a few speeches on his way to Lincoln, but the trip would have no connection with that of the president, and his allusions to preparedness would be along the line of the addresses he delivered last fall. The dates for his speeches, Mr. Bryan said, were arranged before it was announced that Mr. Wilson would make his speaking tour.

A FORMER VERMONT.

Major Henry Winn Served in Many
Prominent Capacities.

Malden, Mass., Jan. 25.—Major Henry Winn, author of many early corporation tax laws of Massachusetts and former clerk of committees of the United States Senate and one time mayor of Malden, died today aged 78 years. He was born in Whitehall, Vt.

At the close of the Civil war, in which he served with distinguished gallantry, he acted as private secretary to Senator Charles Sumner.

Sources of Spaciousness.

There is reason in wishing to increase the apparent use of our rooms. For a sense of spaciousness—of having room to breathe as well as to turn around in—enhances our comfort mentally and physically. The ancients felt this so keenly that they used to paint perspective on their walls and on the boundaries of their little city courtyards, and the results, as we know, were singularly pleasing. But we, too, have quite a number of ways by which we may gain an "illusion of spaciousness."

FLEEING KING
NOW IN FRANCE

Nicholas of Montenegro and
Royal Family Reach
Lyons

SMALL MILITARY
ESCORT WITH THEM

Party Came in Private Car
of King Victor Emanuel
of Italy

Lyons, France, Jan. 25.—King Nicholas of Montenegro, accompanied by Crown Prince Danilo, Prince Peter, Princess Milica and seven officers and thirty soldiers of the staff arrived last evening from Italy in King Victor Emmanuel's private car. They were escorted to the hotel where King Nicholas' wife and two daughters, Princesses Xenia and Vera, who arrived last week, are staying.

CAME TO BLOWS.

Former Secretary of Navy Von Meyer
and Former U. S. Minister Beale.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—George Von L. Meyer, former secretary of the navy, and Truxton Beale, former United States minister to Persia, had a fist fight in front of the fashionable Metropolitan club here yesterday. Before members of the club could intervene they came to blows.

Mr. Meyer was attended by Dr. Cary T. Grayson, naval aid and physician to President Wilson. One of the former secretary's eyes were slightly bruised, but there was no discoloredation. Mr. Beale was bruised but not seriously.

Mr. Meyer came here several days ago to attend the congress of the National Security league. Mr. Beale resides here.

OFFICIALS IN SQUABBLE.

Goethals and Commander Edwards of
U. S. Troops at Panama Dispute.

Panama, Jan. 25.—Serious differences of an official nature which have arisen during the last few months between Major General W. Goethals, governor of the Panama canal zone, and Brigadier General Clarence R. Edwards, commanding the United States troops in the zone, are to come to a head at Washington when those two officials reach the capital, according to Governor Goethals. They sailed yesterday for the United States.

Governor Goethals said that criticisms alleged to have been made by General Edwards had reached the secretary of war and that the secretary had requested information. The governor replied, detailing the troubles.

NEW PROPOSALS
FROM GERMANY

Has Agreed to Eliminate from Text of
the Agreement Any Mention of the
Warning to People Who Went

Aboard the Lusitania.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Germany has submitted to the United States, through Ambassador Von Bernstorff, another written proposal designed to bring about a settlement of the controversy over the sinking of the steamship Lusitania, with a loss of more than 100 American lives.

Although the greatest secrecy surrounds the negotiations, it was stated on excellent authority that Germany finally had agreed to eliminate from the text of the agreement any mention of the warning issued by the German embassy the day the Lusitania sailed on her last trip from New York. Mention of this warning is understood to have been contained in the last proposal, which was rejected after President Wilson had considered it. It is understood also that Germany has left out her proposed general reservation of admission of wrong doing on the part of the submarine commander, to which the United States objected.

Mention of the warning is believed to have been most objectionable to the administration. In effect it was regarded as conveying the idea that no American lives would have been lost had the warning been heeded.

It was also stated authoritatively that in its latest communication Germany makes some reference to a desire to see the United States take action in regard to the questions involving the freedom of the seas.

The German ambassador and Secretary Lansing probably will confer regarding the proposal in the immediate future.

Germany reiterates clearly, it is said, that the torpedoing of the Lusitania was an act of reprisal for the British blockade of the German coast. Extreme regret again is expressed that Americans lost their lives in the commission of the reprisal, and Germany freely offers reparation in the form of indemnity, and attention of the United States is called to the fact that such forms of reprisals have been discontinued as the result of negotiations with this government and to the fact that broad assurances for the future have been given.

All discussions considered superfluous have been stricken from the proposal. Consideration of public opinion in this country in Germany were said to have played an important part in the drafting of the document. It has been pointed out that German public opinion would not look with approval upon a form of settlement which in any way admitted that, regardless of the Americans involved, the torpedoing of the Lusitania was an improper act and which might reflect upon the commander of the submarine, who was acting under instructions which have since been modified. In view of this, it is understood, Germany may admit in the final settlement that it was wrong that Americans

(Continued on eighth page.)

MANY CONGRATULATIONS

Were Received by Mr. and Mrs. William
S. Cheney of Morrisville.

Morrisville, Jan. 25.—Mr. and Mrs. William S. Cheney observed their golden wedding at their home here yesterday. They received many messages of congratulations. Their son, Thomas C. Cheney, with his wife, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Bryant and Mrs. Sarah Hoyt, the two latter being sisters of Mr. Cheney, were guests at dinner.

Mr. and Mrs. Cheney have always resided in town, and for 42 years in the house which they now occupy. Mr. Cheney's parents, Thomas and Sarah (Stevens) Cheney, celebrated their golden wedding on their farm in the west part of this town. Mrs. Cheney is a daughter of S. L. and Lydia Ferrin Gates. Mr. Cheney for 50 years has been engaged in the real estate, stock and farm implement business, and although 78 years old, is still an active business man. Both Mr. and Mrs. Cheney were pleased to observe the day quietly with their daughter, Miss Winnifred, who lives at home, and with a few relatives.

Mr. Cheney represented Morrisville in the legislature of 1892. Their son, Thomas C. Cheney, was speaker of the House two terms and clerk of the House for eight years.

BAG STILL UNCLAIMED.

Which Supposed Geraldine Morrison of
St. Johnsbury Left in Boston Store.

St. Johnsbury, Jan. 25.—Sheriff W. H. Lovell had received a letter from the police of Boston stating that a girl answering the description of Geraldine Morrison, the 17-year-old school girl, who disappeared from her home here a week ago, had been seen in a store in Boston. She asked permission to leave her traveling bag in the establishment last Monday morning.

From the description of the bag and the contents the distracted parents of the girl are confident that the girl was their daughter. The bag is still unclaimed.

SLID INTO IRON BRIDGE.

Traverse Was Upset and 15 Young People
Were Hurt or Shaken Up.

Lovell, Jan. 25.—While 15 boys and girls were coasting down a long hill in this place at 10:30 last night, their traverse ran into an iron bridge, upsetting the vehicle and giving all the passengers a severe shaking-up. Leigh Carl was the most seriously injured, receiving a cut on the left leg, a small cut on the left side and a bruise over the left eye. Dr. W. A. Young dressed the wounds, and the young man's condition is favorable to-day although he is weak from the loss of blood.

TO CONTROL BLISTER RUST.

Public Hearing to Be Held on Proposed
Quarantine for Eastern Nursery Stock.

In order to protect the white pine forests of the country from the disease known as the white pine blister rust, it is proposed to place a federal quarantine on shipments of five-leaved pines and cultivated black currants from several eastern states. A public hearing on this question will be held by the federal horticultural board at the department of agriculture, Washington, on Feb. 4, at 10 a. m. The states which it is proposed to quarantine on this account are New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and Pennsylvania.

The white pine blister rust, like citrus blight and blight, is an imported disease which was introduced into this country on nursery stock before the passage of the federal plant quarantine law. Ninety per cent of the infections now in America came from a single German nursery. The disease, it is said, can be controlled in the eastern states, where it now exists, but if it finds its way into the western forests there is no likelihood that its spread can be successfully checked. At the present time those forests are free from blister rust and it can only be introduced into them through nursery stock of five-leaved pines or currants. A quarantine against the relatively limited traffic in this stock is, therefore, believed to be a necessary precaution.

As an additional safeguard, it also is proposed to prohibit the entry of five-leaved pine nursery stock from Canada and of nursery stock of currants and gooseberries from Canada, Europe and Asia. Those questions will be considered at the same hearing as the proposed domestic quarantine.

The importance of protecting the white pine forests from the blister rust may be inferred from the fact that in New England, New York and Pennsylvania alone there are still 15,000,000,000 feet of mature white pine valued at not less than \$75,000,000, and in the Lake states, 12,000,000,000 feet valued at \$96,000,000.

In the enormous forests of the West the white pine and sugar pine are among the most valuable trees. At a conservative estimate, the forests are about 30,000,000,000 feet of western white pine which are worth at least \$90,000,000. Of these, 20,000,000,000 feet are in private holdings and 10,000,000,000 feet in national forests. The value of the mature sugar pine is placed in the neighborhood of \$150,000,000, the greater part of which is in private hands.

In addition to its effect upon this standing timber, the spread of the disease would seriously interfere with the planting of trees. At the present time the white pines are among the principal varieties planted, not only by private owners, but also by cities, states, and the national government. If blister rust is allowed to become prevalent, much land more suitable for forestry than for agriculture and which could otherwise bear splendid forests of white pine will have to remain waste or be devoted to some inferior tree. It is estimated that in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, there are not less than 10,000,000,000 acres to which this is applicable and that in the Lake states there are another 10,000,000,000.

The proposed quarantine will not only be an additional protection to the great western forests, which are naturally isolated from the East by treeless plains, but it will protect as well those portions of the eastern states which grow the outside of the infected area. Maine, the Lake states, and the southern states have never become infected and need never be if the disease is controlled in the territory in which it now exists.

JUDGE REFUSED
TO STOP CASE

Defense of Hatch Wanted
Jury Discharged in Cale-
donia County Court

CLAIM JURY WAS IM-
PROPERLY ATTENDED

State Rested Case and the
Defense Began Testi-
mony To-day

St. Johnsbury, Jan. 25.—Much progress was made to-day in the case of State vs. Harlow Hatch, charged with manslaughter in the death of Sumner Brown at this place last July, after an attempt had been made by the defense yesterday afternoon to have the jury discharged on the ground that they had not been properly taken care of by deputy sheriffs, that they had been allowed to go about in groups, that at least one of them had been permitted to go alone to the telephone and that they had been given liberty to read newspapers containing accounts of the trial.

When the court reconvened yesterday afternoon following the recess over Sunday, the trial was delayed nearly an hour while Simonds, Seales and Graves, representing the respondent, were arguing for the discharge of the jury. Judge Stanton declined to consider the motion.

The state concluded its testimony yesterday afternoon and this morning except for one unimportant witness, who will be introduced later, Drs. B. H. Stone and C. F. Whitney of the state laboratory of hygiene were the two witnesses last on the stand for the prosecution. They testified that the revolver with which Brown was shot must have been held within from 18 to 25 inches of Brown's body in order to leave powder marks on the clothing. Dr. Whitney also repeated his previous testimony that one wound on Brown's temple must have been caused in some other manner than by falling on the sidewalk after the man was shot.

The defense started its testimony to-day after 15 witnesses had been sworn in. The first three witnesses put on the stand were J. G. Brown, City Missionary Marshall and Bernard Delaney. The defense will probably take two or three days.

GRANITE CUTTERS

ENTER PROTEST

Against Federal Restriction of Style of
Postoffice Which Throws Out Use
of Granite Material.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 25.—Complaint that the treasury department "is discriminating against the granite cutters" in restricting the style of postoffice and other federal buildings in which granite or marble may be used was received yesterday by Representative Olney from James Duncan of Quincy, president of the Granite Cutters' International Association of America. Mr. Olney will call on Secretary McAdoo in relation to the matter.

Granite or marble may be used on postoffice buildings, says Mr. Duncan, only in offices where the income is \$800,000 a year, and of the 35 such offices those of Boston and Providence are the only two in New England.

"In the past," he concludes, "there have been hundreds of federal buildings erected of granite, even in cities of class C incomes," and he asks that the treasury department be induced to liberalize its order.

FOUR KNOWN DEAD.

And Others are Missing After Explosion
in Buffalo.

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Four persons are known to have been killed, an uncertain number are missing and four were injured in an explosion that wrecked the plant of the Kellogg Flower company, manufacturers of planing mill exhausts and ventilators on Harrison street near Seneca street yesterday afternoon.

Charles Kellogg, head of the firm, said that between 22 and 25 employees were in the plant and that 21 of them had been accounted for.

The building occupied by the firm was a long, two-story frame structure, the first floor and basement of which were used for the machine shop and the second floor as a storeroom and living apartments. The force of the explosion demolished all the walls and tore out large pieces of the concrete foundation, letting the roof down on the debris, which caught fire. Pieces of the foundation were thrown hundreds of feet and the concussion smashed practically every window glass within the radius of a block.

Within 300 feet of the Kellogg plant is one of the largest east side grammar schools. About 1,500 boys and girls were at their desks when the windows of the building were shattered by the concussion.

MARRIED IN VERMONT.

Boston People Were United at Bellows
Falls.

Boston, Jan. 25.—A secret wedding in Bellows Falls, Vt., Jan. 15, became known in Malden yesterday. The contracting parties were Miss Agnes Taylor of 176 Madison street and Herbert F. Robert of 30 James street, Malden, and the ceremony was performed by Rev. Alfred C. Wilson, rector of the Emmanuel Episcopal church.

The first news of the marriage came in the form of a telegram to Mr. Robert's mother, Mrs. Margaret Robert, stating that the two had been married.

When the young couple reach their home a reception will be tendered them by their many friends.

CONCUSSION OF
BRAIN FOLLOWED
BLOW IN BASKETBALL

James S. Milne, Jr., of Barre, Injured in
Game at Boston Saturday Night,
Has Not Recovered Con-
sciousness.

Boston, Jan. 25.—Injuries received by James S. Milne, Jr., of Barre, Vt., of the College of Business Administration of Boston university in Saturday's basketball game with the Tufts freshmen, have developed into concussion of the brain.

He has been unconscious since Saturday night and is not expected to live through to-day. Early in the game he was thrown against a wooden upright. He did not seem to be seriously injured, however, and watched the rest of the game. In the evening he complained of feeling sick, and soon after reaching his boarding place in Brookline became unconscious.

It is reported that the unexpected turn in the apparently slight injuries of Milne may cause basketball to be taboo at Boston university. The sport has never been officially recognized at Tufts, owing to its rough nature.

James S. Milne, Jr., of Barre, who was so severely injured in a basketball game in Boston last Saturday night, is very well known in Barre, where he has lived the greater part of his life. He attended Spaulding high school and later was employed in the Montpelier office of the American Fidelity company. After leaving that company he was employed for a time with a Massachusetts bonding company with headquarters in Boston and some time ago he entered Boston university for a course in business administration.

While attending Spaulding high school he entered into athletics enthusiastically and played in various branches of sport. His mother and his brother, Walter Milne, went to Boston Sunday night and his father, James S. Milne, of the granite manufacturing firm of Adie & Milne, went to Boston last night.

APPEAL FOR DANBURY HATTERS.

All Union Men Are Urged to Contribute
One Hour's Wages.

In accordance with instructions from the San Francisco convention of the American Federation of Labor, the executive council of that organization has sent an appeal to all international and national unions, to all local unions and to state, county and central bodies to contribute their earnings for the second hour of any shift worked on Thursday, Jan. 27, 1916, to the relief of their fellow-workers—the aged Danbury hatters who are forced to satisfy a judgment of over \$300,000 in a case brought by D. E. Loewe & Co.

The appeal has been sent to the Vermont branch of the American Federation of Labor and distributed to the various locals. It says: "The Danbury hatters did not falter in that which they did for the benefit of all organized labor and for all of the workers of the country. They did their duty; they made the test and upon them has fallen the consequences of the injustice of then existing conditions. All other workers participate in the benefits which have grown out of their struggle, and it is but just that they should also help to relieve the victims. If the Danbury hatters or the hatters' organization were left to bear the full weight of the burden, it will mean to them great suffering and great hardship. Every member of organized labor is urged to do his duty in this matter and to bear his share in the common struggle to establish industrial justice."

To that end members of local unions are asked to pay their contributions to their local secretaries, who, in turn, will send the same to the secretary of the A. F. of L.

SEIZURE OF STRANGE LIQUIDS.

Results in Samples Being Sent to State
Laboratory for Analysis.

Brattleboro, Jan. 25.—The authorities ran across yesterday afternoon a new form of booze distribution and as a result, Emidio Pelligrino is held until Monday pending a report from the state laboratory as to the component parts of a variety of preparations he was offering for sale. Sheriff C. E. Mann seized about 40 two-ounce vials containing five varieties of contents.

Pelligrino in offering them for sale said that a few drops in water would make whiskey. The label on one vial marked "whiskey" reads "dissolve this flavor in one-half quart of alcohol, one-half quart of water, one teaspoonful sugar. The label is marked "imitation flavor, artificially colored." All of the extracts require some portion of alcohol to be added.

HAD ONLY WEEK TO SERVE.

Adelard Dupont Escaped from Vermont
State Prison.

Windsor, Jan. 25.—Officials of the Vermont state prison have abandoned their search for Adelard Dupont, a convict, who disappeared from the prison on Saturday last. It was at first supposed he had secreted himself around the buildings, waiting for a chance to scale the walls in the evening, but as he cannot be found it is thought he escaped in some mysterious way.

TRAFFIC WAS TIED UP.

When Freight Car Jumped Athwart the
B. & L. Track.

Jericho, Jan. 25.—Traffic on the B. & L. track railroad was tied up yesterday morning when one of the trucks on the freight car broke and as it passed the switch some part of it caught, throwing the car directly across the track and derailing another. The passenger coach remained on the track and was not damaged. A work train arrived at 10 o'clock, but it was noon before the track was cleared and traffic resumed.

Regular meeting of the Central Labor union Friday evening, Jan. 28, at 7:30 o'clock. Important! Per order S. L. Caridi, secretary.

65 ALARMS
DURING YEAR

Were Responded to by the
Barre Fire De-
partment

AGGREGATE
DAMAGE, \$130.49

Outside of Two Big Fires,
Average Damage per
Fire Was \$41.14

Fire losses in Barre in 1915 reached an aggregate rather above the average of the past few years, according to the 11th annual report of Chief C. B. Gladding, which is to be submitted to the board of aldermen to-night for approval preparatory to its appearance in the city's year book next month. The increase noted above was due to two fires where the losses in each instance were more than \$23,000. The figures do not indicate any retrogression in the standard of efficiency set by the fire department, as the losses, apart from the two larger fires mentioned, were smaller than usual. There was a total of 65 alarms in the year, which is below the average of one and one-half fires per week of several preceding years.

Bell alarms aggregated 23 for the year, 17 coming in the first six months and the remaining six in the period between June 30 and Dec. 31. Property losses aggregated \$56,130.49 and the total amount of insurance paid on these losses totaled \$55,382.49. Property endangered when the total losses were involved is valued at \$492,500.

Two fire losses in the year aggregated \$47,248.23. On the night of Feb. 19 the George Stratton granite plant in the south end was partially destroyed and while the firemen showed marked efficiency in saving a large section of the plant, the monetary loss on the building and equipment amounted to \$23,586.83. Not again until Nov. 2 was Barre visited last year by a very disastrous fire. On the morning of that day the business building of Reynolds & Son was gutted, although the exterior wall of the structure remained intact and the immediate danger of the fire communicating to other wooden buildings in that vicinity was discounted by the prompt work of the department.

The loss in the Reynolds block fire was \$23,661.50, so that the two fires, one at the south end in the winter, and the Nov. 2 outbreak in the business section, account for \$47,248.23 of the total loss for the year. Therefore, dividing the difference between the total for the year and the total for the two most disastrous fires, which is \$8,882 by 65, the total number of alarms, less the two alarms accounting for the Stratton and Reynolds fires, it develops that the average loss was approximately \$141.14. There were few fires where the losses amounted to more than \$500 and most of the more significant losses were around \$200, although a majority, as is always the case, are listed around \$10, \$25 and \$50.

None of the buildings was burned to the ground, although there were costly dwelling house and barn fires on Railroad street in April, on Elmwood avenue in May and on Newton street in December. In one instance, a dental office fire